Site Health and Safety Plan

Avery Landing Site
Avery, Idaho

for
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

April 12, 2013

Potlatch Land and Lumber, LLC
530 S. Asbury, Suite 4
Moscow, ID
208.883.1668

Site Health and Safety Plan

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Approvals:

Signature: Date:

Terrance W. Cundy, Manager – Silviculture, Wildlife and Environment, Potlatch

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This HASP is to be used in conjunction with the Potlatch Environmental Management System (EMS). Together, the EMS and this HASP constitute the site safety plan for the Avery Landing Site (Site) removal action. This plan is to be used by Potlatch personnel on this Site and must be available on-Site.

If requested by contractors, this HASP may be provided for informational purposes only. Please be advised that this HASP is intended for use by Potlatch Employees only. Nothing herein shall be construed as granting rights to Potlatch contractors or subcontractors, or any other personnel working on this Site, to use or legally rely on this HASP. Potlatch specifically disclaims any responsibility for the health and safety of any person who is not a Potlatch employee.

1.1. General Project Information

Project Name:	Avery Landing Removal Action
Type of Project:	Construction Observation
Start/Completion:	Spring 2013/Fall 2013
Contractors:	Pacific Pile and Marine (construction) and GeoEngineers (engineering)
Subcontractors:	TBD

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. Site Location

The Site is located in the St. Joe River Valley of the Bitterroot Mountains in northern Idaho, approximately one mile west of the town of Avery in Shoshone County. The St. Joe River borders the Site to the south and Highway 50 borders the Site to the north.

- The Site is located in the NW quarter of Section 16, Township 45 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian.
- Latitude 47° 13’ 57” North and Longitude W 115° 43’ 40” West.

2.2. Site History

Detailed information regarding Site and operational history, previous investigations and regulatory history and cleanup actions are presented in EPA’s EE/CA (E&E, 2010) and/or Supplemental Investigation Report (GeoEngineers, 2011) and are summarized in the Avery Landing Removal Action Work Plan (Work Plan; GeoEngineers, 2013).

3.0 WORK PLAN

In general, EPA's selected removal action requires the excavation of contaminated subsurface soil. The conceptual design and preliminary approach for the removal action that will be performed by Potlatch is summarized in the Avery Landing Removal Action Work Plan (Work Plan; GeoEngineers, 2013).

3.1. Field Activities

The following activities are anticipated for Potlatch field personnel during the implementation of the Potlatch Property removal action:

- Construction Observation

3.2. Field Personnel and Training

Name of Employee	First Aid	CPR
Terrance Cundy	Dec 2011	Dec 2011
Brandon Miller	Dec 2011	Nov 2011
Richard Reeves	Dec 2011	Nov 2011

4.0 EMERGENCY INFORMATION

4.1. Evacuation and Contact Information

4.1.1. Primary Medical Facility

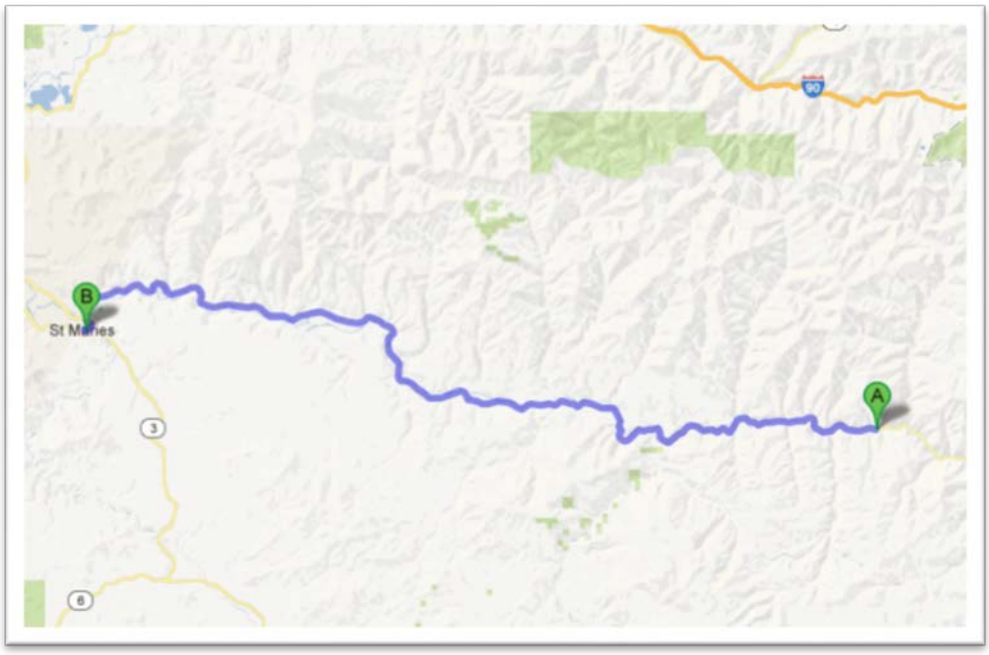
Hospital Name and Address:

Benewah Community Hospital
229 South 7th Street
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

Phone Numbers (Hospital ER): Phone: 208.245.5551
Distance: 45.8 miles
Route to Hospital:

1. Head west on Milwaukee Rd Rail-Trail/NF-50/St Joe River Rd – go 45.8 mile.
2. Turn left onto ID-3 S – go 0.6 mile.
3. Turn right onto College Ave – go 0.2 mile.
4. Turn left onto S 8th St - Destination will be on the right.

Map to Hospital:



Location of Nearest Telephone: Cell phones are carried by field personnel.

Nearest Fire Extinguisher: Located in the GeoEngineers vehicle on-site.

Nearest First-Aid Kit: Located in the GeoEngineers vehicle on-site.

4.1.2. Alternate Medical Facility

Hospital Name and Address:

Shoshone Medical Center
25 Jackass Gulch Road
Kellogg, Idaho 83837

Phone Numbers (Hospital ER): Phone: 208.784.1221

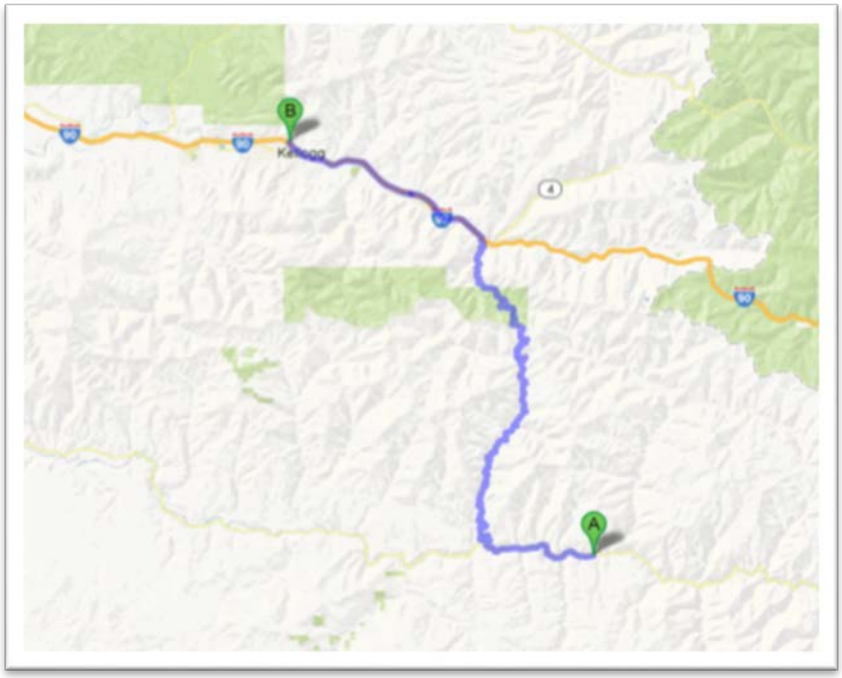
Distance: 42 miles

Route to Hospital:

1. Head west on Milwaukee Rd Rail-Trail/NF-50/St Joe River Rd – go 5.5 miles
2. Turn right onto NF-225/Slate Creek Rd - go 14.5 mile
3. Turn right to stay on NF-225/Slate Creek Rd – go 3.1 miles
4. Continue onto Hord's Ranch Rd/NF-985 - go 2.6 miles
5. Turn left onto NF-456/Placer Creek Rd - go 3.3 miles

6. NF-456/Placer Creek Rd turns slightly right and becomes King St - go 0.4 miles
7. King St turns right and becomes Bank St – go 0.1 miles
8. Turn left onto 2nd St – go 0.2 miles
9. Turn left onto River St – go 0.3 miles
10. Continue onto N Frontage Rd – go 0.1 mile
11. Turn left to merge onto I-90 W – go 11 mile
12. Take exit 49 for Bunker Ave toward Silver Mtn. – go 0.2 mile
13. Turn right onto Bunker Ave – Destination will be on the right

Map to Hospital:



Location of Nearest Telephone: Cell phones are carried by field personnel.

Nearest Fire Extinguisher: Located in the GeoEngineers vehicle on-site.

Nearest First-Aid Kit: Located in the GeoEngineers vehicle on-site.

4.2. Emergency Contact Information

Ambulance/Fire/Police

- 9-1-1 (Emergency service to Avery is provided by Benewah County. USFS (Avery) may also be able to respond)

Poison Control

- (800) 732-6985

Emergency Response

- Statewide Medical Emergency Response – 208.846.7610
- Northwest Medstar (Helicopter Evacuation) – 800.422.2440

Utility Locate

- Avista Emergency Utility Line Locate – 800.227.9187
- Avista Utility Line Locate (Benewah and Shoshone Counties – 800.398.3285

Fuel/Chemical Spills

- State Response Center – 800.632.8000
- National Response Center – 800.424.8802

Forest Fires

- Idaho Department of Lands (St. Maries) – 208.245.4551
- United States Forest Service (St. Maries) – 208.245.2531

County Sheriffs (Dispatch)

- Benewah County (St. Maries) – 208.245.2555
- Shoshone County (Wallace) – 208.556.1114

4.3. Standard Emergency Procedures

Get help

- Send another worker to phone 9-1-1 (if necessary)
- As soon as feasible, notify PPM Superintendent
    - Craig Cearley – 206.909.1798
- As soon as feasible, notify GeoEngineers' Technical Project Manager
    - John Herzog – 206.406.6431

Reduce risk to injured person

- Turn off equipment
- Move person from injury location (if in life-threatening situation only)
- Keep person warm
- Perform CPR (if necessary)

Transport injured person to medical treatment facility (if necessary)

- By ambulance (if necessary) or vehicle
- Stay with person at medical facility
- Keep GeoEngineers manager apprised of situation and notify Human Resources Manager of situation

- As soon as feasible, notify Potlatch:
  - Terrance Cundy – 208.883.1668 (O), 208.301.0410 (C)
  - Brandon Miller – 208.245.6436 (O), 208.874.7588 (C)

5.0 HAZARD ANALYSIS

This section presents hazards that may be potentially present at the Site.

5.1. Physical Hazards

- Drill rigs (Monitoring Well Installation)
- Backhoe
- Trackhoe
- Off-Road dump truck
- Front End Loader
- Excavations/trenching (1:1 slopes for Type B soil)
- Shored/braced excavation if greater than 4 feet of depth
- Overhead hazards/power lines
- Tripping/puncture hazards (debris on-Site, steep slopes or pits)
- Unusual traffic hazard – Street traffic
- Heat/Cold, Humidity
- Utilities/ utility locate

5.1.1. Safe Work Practices

- Work areas will be marked by the construction contractor with reflective cones, barricades and/or caution tape. High-visibility vests will be worn by on-Site personnel to ensure they can be seen by vehicle and equipment operators.
- Field personnel will be aware at all times of the location and motion of heavy equipment in the area of work to ensure a safe distance between personnel and the equipment. Personnel will be visible to the operator at all times and will remain out of the swing and/or direction of the equipment apparatus. Personnel will approach operating heavy equipment only when they are certain the operator has indicated that it is safe to do so through hand signal or other acceptable means.
- Personnel entry into unshored or unsloped excavations deeper than 4 feet is not allowed. Any trenching and shoring requirements will follow guidelines established in OSHA 1926.651 Excavation Requirements.
- Personnel will avoid tripping hazards, steep slopes, pits and other hazardous encumbrances.

5.2. Chemcial Hazards

CHEMICAL HAZARDS AND EXPOSURES (POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT SITE)

Compound/ Description	Exposure Limits/IDLH	Exposure Routes	Symptoms/Health Effects
Diesel Fuel — liquid with a characteristic odor	None established by OSHA, but ACGIH has adopted 100 mg/m^3 for a TWA (as total hydrocarbons)	Ingestion, inhalation, skin absorption, skin and eye contact	Irritated eyes, skin, and mucous membrane; fatigue; blurred vision; dizziness; slurred speech; confusion; convulsions; headache; dermatitis
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) as coal tar pitch volatiles	PEL 0.2 mg/m^3 TLV 0.2 mg/m^3 REL 0.1 mg/m^3 IDLH 80 mg/m^3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, potential carcinogen
PCBs (as Arochlor 1254)—colorless to pale-yellow viscous liquid with a mild, hydrocarbon odor	PEL 0.5 mg/m^3 TLV 0.5 mg/m^3 REL 0.001 mg/m^3 IDLH 5.0 mg/m^3	Inhalation (dusts or mists), skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritated eyes, chloracne, liver damage, reproductive effects, potential carcinogen
Benzene	OSHA PEL 1 ppm Short term: 5 ppm ACGIH PEL 0.5 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritated eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; anorexia, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); dermatitis; bone marrow depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]
Xylene (m, p, o)	OSHA PEL 100 ppm NIOSH REL 100 ppm Short term: 150 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis
Trimethylbenzene (1,2,4 and 1,3,5)	NIOSH REL 25 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)

Compound/ Description	Exposure Limits/IDLH	Exposure Routes	Symptoms/Health Effects
Trichloroethene	OSHA PEL 100 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]
p-Nitroaniline	OSHA PEL 1 ppm NIOSH REL 3 mg/m^3	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin	irritation nose, throat; cyanosis, ataxia; tachycardia, tachypnea; dyspnea (breathing difficulty); irritability; vomiting, diarrhea; convulsions; resp arrest; anemia; methemoglobinemia; jaundice
Dinitro-o-cresol	OSHA PEL 0.2 mg/m^3 NIOSH REL 0.2 mg/m^3	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin	Sense of well-being; headache, fever, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), profuse sweating, excess thirst, tachycardia, hyperpnea, cough, short breath, coma
Antimony	NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, mouth; cough; dizziness; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; stomach cramps; insomnia; anorexia; unable to smell properly
Arsenic	NIOSH REL: 0.002 mg/m^3 (15-minute) OSHA PEL: TWA 0.010 mg/m^3	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Ulceration of nasal septum, dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, resp irritation, hyperpigmentation of skin, [potential occupational carcinogen]
Barium Chloride (as Ba)	NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 Also applies to other soluble barium compounds (as Ba) except Barium sulfate.	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, upper respiratory system; skin burns; gastroenteritis; muscle spasm; slow pulse, extrasystoles; hypokalemia

Compound/ Description	Exposure Limits/IDLH	Exposure Routes	Symptoms/Health Effects
Beryllium & beryllium compounds (as Be)	NIOSH REL: 0.0005 mg/m³ OSHA PEL: TWA 0.002 mg/m³ C 0.005 mg/m³ (30 minutes), with a maximum peak of 0.025 mg/m³	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Berylliosis (chronic exposure): anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]
Cobalt metal dust and fume (as Co)	NIOSH REL: TWA 0.05 mg/m³ OSHA PEL: TWA 0.1 mg/m³	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing, decreased pulmonary function; weight loss; dermatitis; diffuse nodular fibrosis; resp hypersensitivity, asthma
Iron oxide dust and fume (as fe)	NIOSH REL: TWA 5 mg/m³ OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m³	Inhalation	Benign pneumoconiosis with X-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis (siderosis)
Lead	NIOSH REL: TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m³ OSHA PEL: TWA 0.050 mg/m³	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension
Manganese Compounds	NIOSH REL: TWA 1 mg/m³ ST 3 mg/m³ OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m³	Inhalation, ingestion	Manganism; asthenia, insomnia, mental confusion; metal fume fever: dry throat, cough, chest tightness, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, flu-like fever; low-back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); kidney damage
Mercury Compounds	NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m³ Other: C 0.1 mg/m³ [skin] OSHA PEL: TWA 0.1 mg/m³	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria

Notes:
IDLH = immediately dangerous to life or health
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

mg/m3 = milligrams per cubic meter
TWA = time-weighted average (Over 8 hrs.)
PEL = permissible exposure limit
TLV = threshold limit value (over 10 hrs)
STEL = short-term exposure limit (15 min)
ppm = parts per million

5.2.1. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)

Exposure to cPAHs can occur via inhalation of vapors, ingestion, and skin and eye contact. Skin contact can result in reddening or corrosion. Ingestion can cause nausea, vomiting, blood pressure fall, abdominal pain, convulsions and coma. Damage to the central nervous system can also occur. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1989) has classified 15 PAHs compounds as having sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity, while the U.S. EPA (1990) has classified at least 5 of the identified PAHs as human carcinogens. There is no currently assigned PEL-TWA for cPAHs, but the closely related material coal tar is listed as coal tar pitch volatiles with a PEL-TWA of 0.2 mg/m3. PAHs and cPAHs as soil contaminants can be irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. PAHs are also formed during combustion and are linked to lung cancers with exposure to combustion byproducts. Lymphatic cancers are reported in the literature with PAHs in the presence of carbon black.

5.2.2. Polychlorinated Biphenyl Compounds (PCBs)

PCB is a generic term for a range of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds used commercially in heat transfer media and in the chemical/coatings industry. PCBs have been marketed commercially under the trade names Askarel® and Aroclor®, with a designation referring to the percent weight of chlorine. Prolonged skin contact with PCBs may cause acne-like symptoms, known as chloracne. Irritation to eyes, nose and throat may also occur. Acute and chronic exposure can cause liver damage, and symptoms of edema, jaundice, anorexia, nausea, abdominal pains and fatigue. If pregnant women accidentally ingest PCBs, stillbirth or infant skin and eye problems may occur. PCBs are a suspect human carcinogen. The EPA currently classifies PCBs as a Class B2, or probable, human carcinogen. The Washington State Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)-Time Weighted Average (TWA) for PCBs with 54 percent chlorine content is 0.5 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3), while the PEL-TWA for PCBs with 42 percent chlorine is 1 mg/m^3. Skin exposure may contribute significantly to uptake of these chemicals, and therefore all skin exposure to the liquid product or contaminated water, soil or dust should be strictly avoided.

5.2.3. Safe Work Practices

- Potlatch employees will not be handling contaminated soils or water.
- Appropriate work clothes including long sleeve shirts and pants will minimize skin exposure to dust.
- Construction contractor is responsible for watering the Site as needed to eliminate dust.
- Potlatch employees should work upwind of construction activities to further reduce exposure to dust.
- Personnel should wash hands at the Facility before eating or leaving the Facility.

5.3. Biological Hazards

Hazard	Prevention Procedure
Poison Ivy or other vegetation	Wear work gloves and long sleeve shirt
Insects or snakes	Wear work gloves and long sleeve shirt
Used hypodermic needs or other infectious hazards	Do not pick up or contact
Others: Bird droppings	Wear hard hat, gloves and long sleeve shirt

5.3.1. Safe Work Practices

- Appropriate work clothes including long sleeve shirts and pants will minimize skin exposure.

5.4. Hazard Reporting/Documentation

Any significant issues will be reported in the Potlatch Corrective Action Reporting system.

6.0 AIR MONITORING PLAN

Air monitoring will be conducted by the construction and engineering contractors. If any air quality issues arise, Potlatch personnel will move to safe areas. There is no need for Potlatch personnel to work in contaminated AREAS.

7.0 SITE CONTROL PLAN

Work zones will be considered to be within the delineated construction area or within 50 feet of any active construction equipment. Employees should work upwind of the machinery if possible. To the extent practicable, use the buddy system. Do not approach heavy equipment unless you are sure the operator sees you and has indicated it is safe to approach.

7.1. Traffic or Vehicle Access Control Plan

Traffic entering and exiting the Site will be through controlled access points. Flaggers will be used as necessary to control traffic at the controlled access points. Site personnel will be instructed to stop and look both ways before crossing any vehicle access point/roadway.

7.2. Site Work Zones

Fencing (chain link, orange construction netting, silt fence or similar), Survey Tape, Traffic Cones, Posted signage and/or barricades will be used to delineate the work zone and excluding non-Site personnel from entering the work zone.

7.3. Buddy System

Personnel on-Site should use the buddy system (pairs), particularly whenever communication is restricted. If only one Potlatch employee is on-Site, a buddy system can be arranged with subcontractor/ contractor personnel.

7.4. Site Communication Plan

Positive communications (within sight and hearing distance or via radio) should be maintained between pairs on-site, with the pair remaining in proximity to assist each other in case of emergencies. The team should prearrange hand signals or other emergency signals for communication when voice communication becomes impaired (including cases of lack of radios or radio breakdown). In these instances, you should consider suspending work until communication can be restored. If not, the following are some examples for communication:

- Hand gripping throat: Out of air, can't breathe.
- Gripping partner's wrist or placing both hands around waist: Leave area immediately, no debate.
- Hands on top of head: Need assistance.
- Thumbs up: Okay, I'm all right: or I understand.
- Thumbs down: No, negative.

Communications between field crews is summarized in the following table:

Type of Communication	Primary Means	Back-up Means
Communications with Fire and Emergency Services	Cell Phone	Land Line
Communications with office	Radio	Cell Phone
Emergency / Drills Communications among field crew members	Radios Eye contact, hand signals (equipment operators)	Horns in machinery, Portable air horns, flashing lights

In the event of a spill or injury, the following procedures should be followed:

- Summon help and alert others in the vicinity of the release. Construction equipment will have a two-way radio to notify other Site workers of the incident.
- Evacuate immediate area and/or provide care to anyone injured. Call 9-1-1 and follow the emergency procedures specified in Section 4.0. Note that a land based telephone line may be required if cell phone coverage is determined to be unreliable. A land line telephone is located in the main construction trailer.
- If potential fire or explosion hazards exist initiate evacuation procedures. Call 9-1-1.
- Respond defensively to any uncontrolled spill.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to any spill, as described in the HASP.
- Protect drains and/or surface water (river) by use of absorbent, booms and/or drain covers.

- Notify the on-Site safety coordinator and the EPA On-Scene Coordinator.
- Notify other trained staff to assist with the spill response and cleanup activities.
- Coordinate response activities with local emergency personnel (fire department), if necessary.
- Notify appropriate agency if a release has entered the environment. Refer to the Contingency Plan included as Appendix E of the Work Plan.

Spill response and prevention activities for Site work are presented in the Contingency Action Plan included at Appendix E of the Work Plan. Contact information for Site personnel are presented in the following table:

Contact Name	Organization/Role	Telephone Numbers
Earl Liverman	EPA On-Scene Coordinator	Office: 208.664.4858
Terrance Cundy	Potlatch Project Manger	Office: 208.883.1668 Cell: 208.301.0410
Brandon Miller	Potlatch St Joe District Forester	Office: 208.245.6436 Cell: 208.874.7588
Wilbur Clark	Pacific Pile & Marine, L.P. Project Manager	Office: 206-331-3873 Cell: 206-300-1312
Craig Cearley	Pacific Pile & Marine, L.P. Superintendent	Cell: 206-909-1798
John Herzog	GeoEngineers Technical Project Manager	Office: 206-239-3252 Cell: 206-406-6431
Robert Trahan	GeoEngineers Field Coordinator	Office: 206-239-3253 Cell: 206-240-2300
Abhijit Joshi	GeoEngineers Site Engineer	Office: 206-239-3256 Cell: 425-223-9028
Paul Robinette	GeoEngineers Site Engineer	Office: 253-383-4940 Cell: 253-278-0273

8.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Appropriate protective personal protective equipment (PPE) will be selected to ensure worker safety. In general, this includes clothing and footwear appropriate to weather and terrain, high visibility vests, hearing protection and hardhats.

If Site construction or engineering personnel are required to wear air-purifying respirators, Potlatch personnel will move to safe areas where respirators are not required.

9.0 MISCELLANEOUS

9.1. Personnel Medical Surveillance

All air quality data collected are available to any Potlatch employee exposed at the Site.

9.2. Spill Containment Plan (Drum and Container Handling)

Contractors or subcontractors will be responsible for developing and implementing Spill Prevention and Containment Plans for use during Site work. Spill prevention and containment measures area presented in the Contingency Action Plan included as Appendix E of the Work Plan.

9.3. Sanitation

Washrooms will be available for use during Site work.

9.4. Lighting

Site activities will be conducted during daylight hours. Artificial lighting will be used as necessary if work is conducted after daylight hours.

10.0 LIMITATIONS

Any electronic form, facsimile or hard copy of the original document (email, text, table, and/or figure), if provided, and any attachments are only a copy of the original document. The original document is stored by Potlatch and will serve as the official document of record.

11.0 REFERENCES

E & E (Ecology and Environment, Inc.), "Draft Final Engineering Evaluation /Cost Analysis, Avery Landing Site, Avery, Idaho," prepared for the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, dated December 2010.

GeoEngineers, Inc., "Draft Removal Action Work Plan, Avery Landing Site, Avery, Idaho" GEI File No. 2315-016-02, prepared for United States Environmental Protection Agency on Behalf of the Potlatch Corporation, dated April 12, 2013.

GeoEngineers, Inc., "Supplemental Site Investigation, Avery Landing Site, Avery, Idaho," GEI File No. 2315-016-01, prepared for Potlatch Forest Holdings, Inc., dated November 9, 2011.